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AGRICULTURAL.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:
E'en China's Monarch lays the sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

Management of Fruit Trees.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

There are two ways of grafting. One is upon the stock, after two, three, or four years growth in the nursery. The manner is—to cut the entire head of the stock off and then to make a cleft in the top and insert the scions in it, covering up the whole crown afterwards with a composition. But this method is attended with this disadvantage, that should one of the grafts not take (two are usually inserted, one on each side) the cleft remains open, after the composition falls off; and thus the cavity at the top on one side, not being filled up with new wood, becomes a receptacle for moisture and is very apt to decay.

The other method, and the best, is to let the stock remain until large enough to be grafted in the boughs, namely, until the trained boughs be about an inch in diameter.

By taking a view of the natural enemies of fruit trees, we shall be better able to judge of the art requisite to their preservation.

The enemies of fruit trees, are, a redundancy of wood; moss; spring frosts; blights; insects; an excess of fruit; old age.

Some of them are beyond human reach; but most of them are within the control of art.

A redundancy of wood is the cause of numerous evils. The roots, or rather the pasturage which supports them, is exhausted unprofitably; the bearing wood robbed of part of its sustenance, and the natural life of the tree unnecessarily shortened; while the superfluous wood, which is the cause of this mischief, places the tree in perpetual danger by giving the winds additional power over it; and is injurious to the bearing wood, by retaining the damps, and preventing a due circulation of air.

The underhanging boughs weigh down, especially when loaded with leaves, the fruit bearing branches they are preying upon, giving them a drooping habit or at least preventing their taking, as they ought, and otherwise would, an ascending direction. While those, which grow within the head, are equally injurious in crossing and chafing the profitable branches.

The outer surface is only able to mature fruit properly. Every inward and every underling branch ought therefore to be removed. It is no uncommon sight to see two or three tiers of boughs pressing down hard, one upon another; with their twigs so intimately interwoven, that even when their leaves are off, a small bird can scarcely creep in among them. Trees thus neglected, acquire, through a want of ventilation and exercise, a runty, stinted, habit, and the fruit they bear, becomes of a crude inferior quality.

The great object of the fruit farmer is, to produce a crop every year; and nothing is more likely to obtain it than keeping the trees in perfect health, and endeavouring to prevent their bearing beyond their strength, in a general fruit year.

Moss is chiefly, perhaps, owing to the nature of the soil, and cannot be altogether prevented; but it may, in most cases, be checked, and its evil effects in a great measure avoided. I have seen several orchards in which the trees were almost entirely subdued by this vegetable vermin. Some of the trees, with, perhaps, only one bough left alive, and others entirely killed, and yet suffered to remain an incumbrance to the ground and a disgrace to the country. What avails the number of trees, if they are not productive? How absurd then to spare any reasonable expense to preserve them in a state of health and productiveness; or to suffer those to encumber the soil, which are past recovery.

Spring frosts are an enemy against which, perhaps, it is most difficult to guard orchard trees. Dry frosts are observed to have no other effect than keeping the blossoms back; consequently are frequently serviceable to fruit trees But wet frosts, namely, frosts after rain or a foggy air, and before the trees have had time to dry, are very injurious to the buds. An instance is mentioned, in which a flying hazy shower in the evening was succeeded by a smart frost; that side of the tree against which the haze drove, was entirely cut off; while that side of the tree which escaped the moisture likewise escaped the effect of the frost.

Much, however, may depend on the strength of the blossoms. The spring of the year, 1788, had its frosts, and all hopes of fruit trees were more than once given up; yet for quantity or quality taken conjointly, there has, perhaps, seldom been so good a fruit year. But this year, the buds formed, and the blossoms broke forth with unusual vigor, and were enabled, by their own strength, to set common enemies at defiance On the contrary, in the succeeding spring, the blossoms sickened in the bud, the consequence was, that scarcely an apple succeeded.

The assistance, therefore, required from art, in this case, is, by keeping the trees in a healthful vigorous state, to enable them to throw out a strength of bud and blossom; and by keeping them thin of wood, to give them an opportunity of drying quickly, before the frost sets in.

The term *blight* is of vague signification. Black blighting winds are talked of every where, but no definite idea is any where affixed to the expression That corn and fruit become unproductive, without any visible cause, and that fruit trees are liable to be infected with insects, are certainly facts. But whether insects be the cause or the effect of blights does not appear to be yet settled.

With respect to blights, all the assistance, which art can render, is to keep the trees in a state of healthfulness, and prevent as much as possible an excess of fruit. As *old age* cannot be prevented, we have only to consider how the productiveness of trees may be protracted. I have seen healthy bearing apple trees, which now wear their second top. The first tops being worn out were cut off, and the stumps saw-grafted. Sometimes we see trees so far gone in decay, that their productiveness no longer repays their encumbrance of the soil! How injudicious in such case is the conduct of the proprietor, who permits such trees to remain year after year imbibing and wasting the substance of his soil!

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

FRANCE.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Situation of France.—We give some extracts from the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies. The papers that we have received contain, in fact, not a single item of interest, excepting these debates. We have selected and arranged, from a number of papers, only those passages which are the most interesting, as showing the state of alarm which seems to be universal in the French capital. Such is the disaffection, and such the insubordination prevailing there, that we should not be surprised if the next arrival brought us accounts of an open rebellion. The present monarch of France is a very prudent and discreet sovereign, and if he cannot maintain himself upon the throne, he may almost bid adieu to the Bourbon dynasty.

The following is an abridged translation from the proceedings of the Deputies, which fill several Paris papers.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

June 5.....The Session commenced at half past one.

Mr. *De Wendel*, Secretary, read the process verbal of the sitting of the day before yesterday. This was hardly terminated, when six or eight persons rose at once to speak upon it. Mr. *Camille Jordon* proceeded. Before proceeding to deliberate, said he, it is necessary to assure ourselves whether the liberty of this assembly exists, either within these walls or without; whether suitable measures have been taken by the government, not only to prevent the scandalous excesses which were committed day before yesterday, but to punish the authors of those excesses; for this only can give us tranquility for the future. Without doubt the subject is delicate; but the dignity of the national representatives is deeply concerned In England, when an outrage is committed towards a member of parliament, all deliberation is suspended till the outrage is repaired. I expect no less from this assembly, and venture to believe that those who have not been insulted will be the most determined in obtaining satisfaction for the insult. Particular circumstances induced me to ascend this tribune, first in order. Many facts have fallen under my observation. I have been the careful witness of them, and I can speak of them with impartiality, since I know, by my own experience, the terrible consequences of an outrage committed upon the national representation. After a lapse of twenty years, I behold renewed the scenes which preceded the 18th Fructidor. It was thus that groups surrounded the place of our deliberations; but the disorder was less. Men posted to attack us were subjected to their leaders, and preserved some appearance of decency. They insulted us; but they did not, as was done day before yesterday, proceed to open acts of violence. To change public opinion is a vain attempt.—Several journals have given a false representation of the whole, with the approbation of the tribunal of the censors of the press. It has been boldly asserted, that an immense crowd of people surrounded the House of Deputies, and received, with transports of joy, the adoption of the first article of the project of a law. It has been said, that two parties had been arranged in hostile array against each other, and had been restrained by the public force. No, gentlemen, that is an imposture which should not be suffered to extend to our provinces. It is not true that two parties have been arranged against each other; but a single party came to insult the Deputies of the nation, and to give itself up to the most enormous excesses. A scene had taken place some days before. A Deputy had been received with applause, and accompanied home by a number of young people. This is not forbidden by any law: it is, however, by tacit consent, and I shuddered at it myself. The hostile party have not confined themselves to the consideration of this as the triumph of opinion of a single Deputy.—They have gone so far as to commit violence on other Deputies. These outrages commenced the day before yesterday, upon the person of Mr. Chauvelin, and continued in the last sitting upon many other members, who will succeed me in this tribune. These men were not made up promiscuously from the populace. They appeared to belong to the same corps, and to come from and return to the same place. They violently cried Live the King, and tried to compel all who were passing to join in the same cry, and to prevent them from crying Live the Charter. Every one must see that these outrages were committed in the very presence of an armed force, and in no way restrained by it. It was feared that there might be found, among the guilty, powerful and authorized persons. These are the facts, and which will be confirmed by those who will succeed me in this tribune. After outrages upon the Royal Majesty, there are none more serious than those against the national representatives. What respect can you enforce for the laws, if the national representatives are not respected? What respect can the government hope for, if such excesses remain unpunished? I demand that all deliberation be suspended, till the ministers come to this tribune to give an explanation concerning the excesses committed day before yesterday; and, above all, the measures which have been taken to bring the culprits to justice. It is impossible that they should not have sufficient information—a report has been made to the military authority; I demand that it may be communicated to us.

Mr. *La Fitte*.—I rise, gentlemen, to add a fact to support the opinion and the conclusions of Mr. Camille Jordon. I am going to read a letter written by Mr. Lallemand, father of the young student of law, shot by one of the royal guards, near the place of Carousel.

"Sir: Yesterday my son was killed by a soldier of the royal guard, and to-day he is defamed by the "Drapeau Blanc," by the "Quotienne," and by the "Journal of Debates." I owe it to his memory, to his bereaved mother, and to myself, to repel the statements of these journals. The statement is false: My son did not attempt to disarm the soldier of the guard. He was walking without arms, when he was mortally wounded from behind Such is the truth It will result from the prosecution of the murderer.

"LALLEMAND."

Gentlemen, this letter was sent to the several journals. The censor of the press refused the insertion of it. [Here was a considerable interruption; a gloomy silence on the right, and the benches of the ministers. Many deputies raised their hands, and, by their words and gestures, expressed their horror and indignation]

Mr. *La Fitte* continues—Gentlemen, very worthy citizens of Paris have addressed a petition, in which they testify the facts as stated in the letter of Mr. Lallemand. This petition is not long, I will read it to the House.

From the right—no! no!

From the left—read! silence!

The *President* speaks, in a low voice, to Mr. La Fitte, who waves the reading of the petition, but states several facts, fully confirming the letter of Mr. Lallemand.

Mr. *Lesugneur* makes a long address; and states, in substance, that in the crowd young Lallemand was heard to cry Vive la Charter! that he was accused of wishing for a revolution, and immediately received his mortal wound Mr. Lesugneur further continues, that he and several other deputies were surrounded by a crowd of people, who appeared not to belong to the lower class, and who were armed with large canes pointed with iron; that they were told, that to cry Vive la Charter was seditious, and they were compelled to cry Vive le Roi! They were seized by the collars, their clothes torn, and were otherwise very ill treated.

Mr. *Sivard de Boileau* and *Casimir Perrier*, followed with similar statements.

Mr. *Benjamin Constant*—I shall say nothing relating personally to myself; but I shall speak of facts concerning our honorable colleague, M. La Fayette.

On retiring from the sitting, day before yesterday, I was informed that those who attacked Mr. Chauvelin the day before, were preparing for a similar scene. A woman told me, "caution M. La Fayette, that he keeps upon his guard: they are watching for him." A young man of the group, who was watching for M. La Fayette, was heard to say, we will make him cry Live the King.

M Keratry. I was passing the street of St. Honore: at the bridge of Louis 16, I heard many cries. Among others, 'Live the King, by himself; no charters.' I was ordered to withdraw, and was abused and injured because my retreat did not appear sufficiently precipitate. I showed my medal as a national representative. They laughed me in the face, treated me as a Clubbist, and ordered me back to the club.

Mr. Mechin said, Mr. Chauvelin had been grossly ill treated.

The Keeper of the Seals. It is proposed to suspend all deliberations. It becomes my duty to ascend this tribune, to give all necessary security. It is proper, first, to distinguish between the interior and external police of the House. I charge myself with what belongs to the exterior police. I shall confine myself to this general fact. There have been collections, in which the public tranquility has been disturbed, and hitherto they have been spoken of in an incomplete and partial manner. The contrast of opinions in this House, the heat of discussions, ought not to occupy France; but you know the whole, gentlemen; both before and since the session, every thing has been put into operation to scatter suspicion abroad [From the left....it is you, you yourself, who have done it] Lately, in a discourse, to which I replied, an appeal was made to the youth. It is thus, gentlemen, that the general irritation which has been manifested, has been excited. M. de Chauvelin was conducted home by a throng who uttered cries of *Live the Charter! Live Chauvelin!* It was to have been desired that Mr. Chauvelin had given less eclat to his conduct. [Ironical smiles from the left.] The authority, gentlemen, have taken their measures; but the factions have also taken theirs. If the government had shown too much preparation, it would have produced alarm. The next day, two parties were marshalled against each other; one crying *Vive le Roi!* and the other, *Vive Chauvelin!* The procurator of the king went to the honorable gentleman, and it is difficult to conceive why he should refuse to furnish to the cause of justice the information which he has just communicated. We know nothing of it. Mr. Chauvelin said nothing of it to the procurator of the king. As to the members of this Chamber who have been insulted, an inquest shall be instituted with firmness and impartiality, and the guilty shall be pursued and punished In reference to the lamentable transaction which has deprived the unfortunate Lallemand of his son, it belongs to the common course of justice, which will be left to itself with all the independence of which it has need All the facts recited are not sufficient to justify the proposition of Mr. Camille Jordon. There is security for all....we are responsible for it; and it would be unworthy this House to give the signal of public alarm.

Mr. Manuel follows, in an address of considerable length, and much severity. He states, that serious disturbances had taken place, endangering the public safety, the national representation, and the individual safety of the members—that the conduct of ministers was partial, deceptive, and tyrannical. He inveighs particularly against the arbitrary control of the press.

Mr. Laine follows, on the side of the ministry; accuses the opposition of virulence, and presumes there is no further serious cause for fear.

Mr. Demarcay represents the royal guard as having mixed with the crowd in citizens' dresses, armed with pointed canes, joining in the excesses, encouraging the insults to the Deputies, and aiding the soldiers of the police, who arrested only the advocates of the constitution, though the ministerial party were the aggressors.

Mr. Benj. Constant, after many interruptions, and much confusion, proceeds at considerable length on the disturbed state of affairs, which he attributes to the partiality and tyranny of the ministry. Among the mob, the ministerialists raised the cry of down with the charter! Let us avenge the blood of the Duke of Berri in the blood of the liberales!

After much confusion, and frequent calls for the vote, and for adjournment, and much mutual recrimination, the session closed at 7 o'clock, the principal members of the opposition having refused to join in the discussion, and left their seats.

JUNE 7.—Mr. *Benj. Constant* complained, that the continued dangers which threatened the capital and the Chamber, precluded the possibility of deliberate proceedings. The safety of a considerable number of the Deputies was endangered. He instanced an attack made on Mr. Duhief, a respectable merchant, on the preceding day, at the Place Louis XV. by an officer commanding a detachment of dragoons.

M. Lafitte, as a deputy from Paris, claimed a right to be heard with especial attention. He attributed the daily renewal of the tumults of the

metropolis, to the employment of the gens d'arms, and troops of the line, instead of the national guard, which, he contended, was the only force that could be constitutionally employed for the suppression of riots; and, had their services been resorted to, the shedding of blood, he was convinced, would have been averted.

Mr. *D. Guiardin* said, that for thirty years he had not seen any assembly of the people dispersed by troops of armed soldiers, until within a few days. Paris resembled a captured city—troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that an exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force.

Mr. *Martin de Geray* stated, having heard a noise in the street Riche Pause, where he resided, he put his head out of the window, and beheld a troop of dragoons galloping along the streets, and brandishing their swords. Soon after a wounded man was carried into one of the neighboring Cafes—he was an unfortunate old man. There was a man apprehended who was accused of having excited the tumult, but it was soon found out that he was a spy, employed to raise disturbances; for he was perceived, on his apprehension, to give a friendly squeeze to the hand of one of the gens d'arms, and some seconds after was allowed to escape quietly from amidst the guards.

A voice from the left—Yes, the agents of the police excite the disorders.

M. Demarcay gave a detail of what had happened to him and to M. Corcelles, on leaving the Chamber on the preceding day. Two persons who met them, asked the news of the sitting, and they stopped for a few minutes to relate the facts, when a platoon of cavalry dispersed the party, under the authority of the order of the police, which required that three persons should not be seen together in the streets.

M. De Ambrugeac defended the conduct of the military, who, in his opinion, exhibited great moderation. The groups they dispersed were shouting 'Long live the Emperor.' The national guard, although indisputably brave, were not equal to what was expected from their services. This had been seen on two remarkable occasions—the 20th of June and the 10th of August. Without the employment of regular troops, the Chamber might be assured that it would be impossible to re-establish or to preserve tranquility.

M. Bignon—Are we at Constantinople, then?

M. Mechin declared that the metropolis was treated like a besieged town. He was willing to do justice to the Duke of Tarentum, and also to the troops employed by the police—but he conceived that accusation should attach to those ministers who called in the regular troops. It would have been better to have availed themselves of the assistance of the national guard, as it was better to arrest than to kill.

M. Cassimer Perrier, while rendering full justice to the royal guard, complained that violence was used in dispersing that portion of the people who merely stood up for shelter from the rain, under the arcade of La Rue de Rivoli.

The Keeper of the Seals insisted that the excesses which had lately been perpetrated were the acts of a single party, leagued in opposition to authority which was bound to disperse them.

M. Benj. Constant commenced a reply in so intemperate a manner, that the Chamber refused to hear him further. The discussion on the amendment of the electorial projet was shortly resumed, and further adjourned.

On Thursday all was calm in the Chamber of Deputies. The proceedings commenced with the debate on the articles of the electorial projet, which was maintained, with perfect regularity, to the usual hour of adjournment, when the close of this interminable discussion was loudly called for by the right and centre of the Chamber. It was, however, rejected, and again postponed to the following day.

England.

THE QUEEN.

Extract from the Debate on the King's Message, in the House of Commons, June 7.

Lord Castlereagh—In rising to call the attention of the house to the consideration of his majesty's most gracious message, he was certain they would feel as deeply as he did the extremely painful and delicate duty involved upon him.—The present was one of the most distressing and momentous public questions which had ever been agitated in Parliament. He assured the house, that if he had not been persuaded, in common with his colleagues, that every means which prudence and a conscientious regard to the illustrious personages could have devised have been exercised; unless he had conscientiously satisfied himself that those difficulties which surrounded the case were such as would require to be thoroughly removed, and unless he was convinced that in justice to both parties, the forbearance which had hitherto been adopted, was not longer practicable, he should have risen to make the observations which he would feel necessary to state on this important subject, with more burdened feelings than pressed upon him on the present occasion. And here he felt it his duty to protest *in limine* against the assertion, which had been crudely thrown out, that his majesty's ministers had undertaken to act the part of prosecutors; and he trusted that when the house adverted to the words of the message itself, that it would perceive that no communication had ever been made in more gracious terms—(laughter from the opposition)—in terms which shewed, that the king had thrown himself candidly upon the great councils of the nation, and in circumstances equally interesting to him and to them, had asked them to review the facts of the case, and to give to him the advice which the particular situation in which he was placed, the interest of the country, and the constitution of the kingdom, required them to give to their sovereign.—All the information possessed upon the subject would be laid before the committee, and of course that information, whether contained in written documents or not, would be solely viewed as to its respectability and character. He now applied to the intended course of proceeding, but before entering upon it, could not help expressing his astonishment, considering the able legal advice which her majesty was known to have, that it could have been impressed on her mind, that the slightest imputation could have been cast on that illustrious personage, or on the meanest subject in the realm, or that they should be referred to any secret tribunal, or to one, where the fullest communication could not be sifted, and sifted with that publicity which was the distinguishing characteristic of British justice—(Hear, hear.) He was astonished it could have occurred to any one, that her majesty would not have full power, in the event of any necessity for a trial existing, to examine witnesses minutely—to search their character, and weigh the value of their testimony—or that she would be sent to trial without all those safeguards of general liberty and individual protection, which would afford her, together with that publicity necessary to the ends of justice, a full opportunity of cross-examining evidence, rebutting testimony, and impeaching the character of the witnesses, with a degree of liberty which her majesty must share, not in precedence, but in common with every subject in the country. Should the committee report that there was nothing to impeach the conduct of the illustrious party whom they assist with their advice, and that there was no occasion to proceed farther, this happy decision would receive no additional recommendation, either in the estimation of her Majesty or in that of the public, from having been come to in conjunction with the two learned gentlemen, who held the important and honorable office of her Majesty's legal advisers. On the other hand, if the report stated that there was enough of grave matter laid before the committee to advise some ulterior proceeding, they would be placed in the most embarrassing dilemma between their private and their public duty. If they concurred in the opinion that there was sufficient ground for ulterior proceedings, how much more painful would such a decision prove to the house, when sanctioned by two honorable and learned gentlemen, who stood in such a situation. If they thought it their duty to protest against the decision of the committee, under what disadvantages would they not labor at being among the number of those through whom that decision had been formed. The transactions of the last forty-eight hours furnished a pretty sufficient comment on what might have been expected from a negociation, as it was called, since it was seen, that the illustrious personage, who was the subject of this discussion, was so little under the counsel of the honorable and learned gentleman (her legal adviser) that by his own confession, those documents connected with the arrangements lately proposed, which had been published, had been so published without his consent. He (Mr. Brougham) had felt it due to himself to declare, that he had not advised that publication, and to admit that it was garbled, imperfect, and untrue. Under whatever lamentable, and he might add criminal advice, that publication had taken place, it was evident that the object of it was to appeal to the lower orders of the people—(Hear, hear, hear!)—and the purposes which it was intended to answer could be concealed from no one who did not wilfully shut his eyes. If any feeling but regret could have place in his breast at this moment, he should rejoice that, from the circumstance of the case, no doubt could exist as to the course which Ministers had taken on this melancholy occasion; that the illustrious personage herself had been fully apprised of their resolution; and that the conduct of Ministers, free from all disguise, had made her distinctly understand the consequences to which the step that she had resolved upon must inevitably and immediately lead. (Hear, hear, hear.) The House were aware that under her marriage settlement, in the lamentable event of the death of his Majesty, she would be entitled to an income of 50,000*l.* a year as widow of the King—He had therefore thought it desirable that an annuity to that amount should be granted now, that the subject might never again come before Parliament. This, then, had been proposed to the Queen, and he had no hesitation in saying, that when proposed, the only condition coupled with it was the stipulation that she should remain abroad. Now, with respect to the proposition that the Queen should give up her title and all the rights attached to her situation, he did not know that such a proposition had been made, or could be made. Nothing had been proposed to her but an arrangement by which it was hoped that all debates of a hostile nature might be avoided. It was understood that no proposition to the Queen to surrender her rights as Queen, could be valid without interference of the Legislature, and without an act of Parliament. Ministers had been anxious that such measures be adopted that should prevent all future conflicts, both at home and abroad, between the illustrious parties. It was obvious, that if her Majesty resided in England, both the King and herself would frequently be exposed to much painful embarrassment, and it was but too evident that there was in this country no lack of disposition to turn such circumstances to answer the most mischievous purposes—(Hear, hear.) Whatever had, through warmth of feeling, been propagated on this subject, either abroad or within those walls, he trusted that it would be obviously proved to all, that Government had been most anxious to avoid this altercation, and most anxious to soften down the distress which such a step as that meditated by the Queen was likely to create in every delicate and feeling mind. Every thing, he assured the House, had been done to avoid coming before a tribunal, which ought never to have had cognizance of the case, and there was no sacrifice which they were not desirous to advise the Crown to make, in order to avoid this crisis, consistently with its character and dignity.

Mr. Brougham assured the House the noble Lord opposite had not addressed them on the very grave and momentous subject before this House with more pain than himself. He would have the house first to know that this illustrious Lady coveted not the countenance of those to whom the noble Lord's speech had so forcibly alluded. Her sagacity, which yielded to none in that House, and her extreme propriety of mind, rendered it little likely she should have suffered either to be defeated by adopting fallacious advice. Her condition, however, was such as entitled her to their warmest sympathy. She had been long estranged from her family, and that intimate association which was most calculated to cherish the principles and habits of domestic life. He called upon the House to bear in mind her peculiar situation. A female, a foreigner, unprotected, and nearly friendless, who had sustained a six years' almost involuntary exile from England. Bearing these things in recollection, he thought they would not very severely blame her if she had fallen into the error of listening to the honest and well meant recommendations of a friendly individual who had desired to serve her, tho' he (Mr. Brougham) could never characterise those recommendations as those of absolute wisdom—(Laughter.)—Was it on papers and letters, pieces of evidence, called evidence, brought from beyond the Alps by a secret Commission, sent out by God knows whom, but now well known for what purpose, viz—to save the Committee of the House of Commons the trouble of examining evidence. He stated himself to be utterly ignorant of the contents of the paper to be laid before the Committee; he had only seen the outside of that green bag, nothing more, and all his objections against it was, that the whole of the evidence was in that bag, and that there was not a living witness to be examined. He knew that some one would be called to prove that this was the signature of such a one—a gentleman, perhaps, who had been sent out to make a residence of ten months at Milan—a member of the learned profession, who till that ill-fated hour, stood high in the reputation of the world, and the esteem of his friends. That this individual should thus have lowered himself, he confessed had both surprised and pained him. He begged pardon for the expression he was using, but they were canvassing so freely the character of illustrious individuals, that minor considerations must yield.

He must again recur to the unpleasant subject, deprecating as he did the individual and the office. To go, as he did, and sit prying into the most secret actions of domestic life in a foreign country; seeking for information in the filthy wine-houses; joining in familiar confabulation with the bargemen of the lake, porters, cast-off servants of mistresses; those detestable characters who, to the credit of courts of law, scarcely ever showed their faces within them, without having them stamped with infamy—to sit, he repeated, writing down all the tittle-tattle of these reprobate characters. Before this, he had thought better of human nature, more of the merits of professional honor (Hear!) In saying this, he was saying what he felt, at the degradation of a professional brother. Such low offices, he acknowledged, must be performed; but then let them be done by hands that could not be sullied by any species of baseness. Let no man dip a finger in such filth, who was not born to degrade the human species. If the committee should only turn out their report, couched in the mildest terms of affirmation, which it was in the power of the noble lord's oily rhetoric to frame; (laughter!) so long as it only said yes to the charge, that man's character would be for ever blasted. It was in vain to liken this tribunal to a Grand Jury. If ministers thought her Majesty guilty on the report of the commissioner, let them act upon that assurance....(Cheers.) He strongly deprecated the course of ministers on this occasion; they wished, by the appointment of the committee, to screen themselves behind names better than their own; to seek shelter from the public gaze; to cover themselves up from the public eye. But they had of their own responsibility come down to the house with this message, and they ought to face it as men, and as ministers should do. Not only the interests of the royal family, but the peace, the well being and the morals of the country were involved in the present question. If the proposed inquiry was once entered upon, who could presume to say where it would stop; who, though they were on the dreadful brink, could venture to point out the gulph which was yawning beneath them.—(Hear, hear!) Those who counselled the crown to the present measure, ought to weigh well those circumstances, by which it was likely to be attended. Those who recollected what took place on a former occasion, would bear in mind the nature of the inquiry then entered into; and from that they might judge to what that now proposed would extend. They would have to inquire....not into the character of the Queen.....not into the treatment she had met with....not into matters with which the house was connected, or of which it wished to be informed....but they would have brought up the whole private history of certain illustrious individuals. He did not say that they must do this, but that it was probable all these matters would be forced upon the public eye. Let them look, as he before stated, to what had taken place a few years ago. On that occasion public business was suspended—every feeling on any other subject was suspended—the political gossip and scandal of the day became stale—party spirit ceased, and even political rancor no longer existed—the general topic of the year being the private life and history of the first subjects in the country.....(Hear, hear!) He must indeed be a sagacious man, who could, from the commencement, point out the end of the proposed inquiry; he must indeed be a man of miraculous sagacity who could do so. He did not believe that the noble lord (Castlereagh) himself would venture securely upon such a prediction; he was sure that no other man could venture to state how the conflicting interests of the parties would end, or to what extent it would be carried. He knew that many persons would look upon this question with the best feelings; many well-meaning persons would, perhaps, advise it: but there were others who would view it in a different light....persons who were so much like rabid animals, that there was more danger to be apprehended from their saliva than their tooth. If this inquiry were entered upon, there were many who, perhaps, would view it compassionately, but would blame the parties who had set it on foot. There were some who, in certain cases, would feel themselves bound by professional ties to regard nothing but the interests of their clients. He did not allude to members of parliament, and therefore not to himself, or his hon. learned colleague, (Mr. Denman,) but to other persons, into whose hands the affairs of his royal client might be entrusted. What the consequences of this might be, he would not trust himself to say; those who recollected what took place eleven years ago, would be able to form an idea of that to which he alluded. In such cases the advocate had but one thing to look to, the interests of his client: and any professional man would be ruined, disgraced...in a word, he would be fit for the tribunal of Milan, who neglected those interests, or took any course detrimental to them. He said he must be a bold man who would pretend to point out the issue or probable duration of the proposed inquiry; but he must be a bolder man still, who would rashly plunge the country into a state of irritation and confusion, while there remained a possibility of adjusting matters in a private and amicable manner—[Hear, hear, hear!] For God's sake, then....for the sake of the country....for the sake of those who deluded themselves....of those whose memories betrayed them....for the sake of the people of England....for the sake of those who have wives and daughters to protect, he implored them to pause before they decided upon this question.—Let them recollect what took place eleven years ago, when no man could open one of the daily papers, without turning with disgust from the scenes it described. The morality of the country was at stake: Let the house then pause, and inquire whether there was not yet some means of avoiding a proceeding pregnant with such evils to the country....[Hear, hear.] He put this to the house, as they valued their honor, as they valued all that was dearest to them, as they valued the existence of England as a nation....(Loud cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the house.)

There were two instances which he wished to point out, respecting the conduct of Hanoverian ministers towards her Majesty while in Italy.—The Baron Ompteda, who was on his way to Rome, as Hanoverian minister, was most graciously received by her Majesty. He insinuated himself into her house...he partook largely of her hospitality for several months. Notwithstanding this attention and kindness, this honorable baron was detected, not only in spying into the conduct of her Majesty, not only in bribing and corrupting her servants to give him information, but in having hired a blacksmith to make a key to open her private desk, in order to investigate her papers. Fortunately, however, those papers so taken, showed this gentleman was on the wrong scent, as in fact they proved her innocence instead of her guilt. A young gentleman, a lieutenant in the navy, then about her Majesty's person, feeling for the honor of his royal mistress, challenged the honorable baron; the latter, however, retreated to Milan, where he took up so secret a position, as to be with difficulty found out. Driven from this retreat, he made a backward movement, and hid himself in the mountains....here again he was followed by the gallant lieutenant, whose generous ardor surmounted all obstacles...but while an engagement was daily expected, the Baron Ompteda was kicked out of the Austrian territories; not, be it observed, for having acted as a spy upon the Queen....not for the crime of having forced her Majesty's private papers....but for having refused to fight a duel when openly called upon....[Hear, hear.] Her Majesty had commanded him to call for a full, fair, open investigation. The speedier the beginning of it was, the more completely would she be gratified—the more ample it was, the more decided would be her satisfaction. But that it would be a short investigation, he, who knew the course of such proceedings, felt it to be impossible. Therefore, no time was to be lost; for, if the investigation went on, they might expect to sit to no ordinary period of the session. But in calling for inquiry, her Majesty protested strenuously and decidedly against a secret one....[Hear, hear, hear!]

Mr. Canning said, that in all the discussions which had taken place before this crisis, he had looked to the situation of the queen, as to that of the nearest and dearest friend. To his sovereign he owed the duty of a privy counsellor—to her Majesty he owed every esteem and respect. The wish nearest his heart was, that this extremity could have been avoided—his next wish was, that her Majesty might come out of this inquiry with honor to herself and satisfaction to her friends. An hon. member (Mr. Tierney) had said, that no compromise could take place without injuring the king's honor, or else insulting the queen. Another honorable member blamed government, because they did not themselves

bring in a bill of pains and penalties. But this was not the duty of ministers—they had not undertaken the task of bringing forward those charges—they were not the collectors of the evidence to be laid before the committee....(Hear, hear, hear! from the opposition benches.) They felt it their bounden duty to lay them before the house. What was the first step taken by ministers? They recommended a compromise, which the learned and honorable gentleman now advised. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Brougham) knew this had been offered, and his assistance to bring it about had since been required. If that had been accepted, it would have spared the house the painful duty which now devolved upon them. The proposal was said to be revolting, and a modification was recommended. Why was not this modification proposed before? It was now, he feared, too late to propose any. The honorable gentleman had expressed his regret at the failure of all amicable arrangements, and it was but justice to the honorable and learned gentleman to declare, that he (Mr. Canning) believed that he had undertaken the management of the business with every sincere and ardent desire to bring about a favorable result. But it was a pity that the hon. and learned gentleman, before he had set out from London, did not so much as tell them that those terms could not be heard without indignation; or surely that which it was right to speak at St. Omer's, could not be unfit to speak in London. He deprecated the idea of a bill of pains and penalties against her Majesty. Parliament were not called upon to become the accusers of her Majesty—and, said he, "I, as one individual, so help me God, I never will place myself in that situation." He regretted that all hopes of conciliation had failed. Inquiry was challenged. If there should appear matter of crimination, there must be an open inquiry—the illustrious person should have the full opportunity of defence. His first wish was to avert inquiry—his next, that her Majesty might pass through the ordeal clear and triumphant. Never had he been involved in difficulties so distressing as those which he had felt during the whole of this discussion.

Mr. Tierney said, it was impossible that any man of good feelings could come to this question without the deepest anxiety. His only satisfaction was, that he had nothing to do with the negotiations which seemed to have brought all the parties concerned in them into a piteous plight....[A laugh.]

Mr. Wilberforce said, there was nothing he would say, but the absolute despair of any reconciliation or adjustment in this case, which would compel him to abandon the course he now felt it his duty to adopt, with a view of preventing the dreadful discussions with which they were threatened....[Hear, hear.] He believed there was not a man in the house who did not participate in his feelings of wishing, if possible, to prevent the matter from going on....[Hear, hear.] He proposed, that they yet pause for a day or two, before proceeding farther in this business, [loud cheers,] in order that the parties might have time to cool....[Hear, hear!] The honorable gentleman concluded with moving, that the farther debate on this question be adjourned till Friday next.—[Loud cheers.]

Lord Castlereagh expressed his willingness to accede to the wishes of the House. It was impossible for him, however, after the experience which he had had, to hold out any sanguine expectations of an adjustment, or to make himself responsible for it.

The motion for adjourning the debate till Friday next was then agreed to.—The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Domestic.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From a gentleman in Russellville, (Ken.) dated July 5.

"Yesterday, a young man from Philadelphia, journeyman to Mr. January, silver plater, was almost blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a cannon, while in the act of loading it. His arm was so badly injured as to make an amputation necessary, one of his eyes blown out, and his body considerably burnt and torn. There is but little hopes of his recovery. Another young man had one arm blown off.

"On Saturday last, there was a man killed 8 miles from this place, in attempting to kill a traveller, on the road from Bowling Green to Russellville. He had blacked and disguised himself and fired at the traveller, which missed him, but shot the horse. The traveller ran up to him, threw him down, took the assailant's pistol, and shot him through the head. The traveller was brought to trial and acquitted, it being proved to have been in self-defence. He did a considerable day's business—killed a man, had his trial, and travelled thirty miles."

NEW-YORK, JULY 25.

"*All for love.*"—A Mr Perodi, in Boston, put an end to his existence by stabbing himself. We learn the following particulars of his case, which, however romantic, we have some reason to believe are true:—Mr. Perodi was an Italian by birth, and about 50 years of age.—His person was by no means attractive, yet his manners and address were prepossessing. He obtained a living by teaching the Italian language, and among his scholars was a young lady of respectability and fortune. The literary intercourse existing between the preceptor and his fair pupil created prepossessions of a more tender nature, and it is very possible, that Perodi read Petrarch with great effect; in short, they fell in love with each other, the graces of the mind having a paramount influence in the estimation of the lady over the defects of person, and they agreed to marry privately. The father of the lady having some suspicion that the zeal of the master was unusually warm, discovered the intentions of both, and not being pleased with the alliance, he found means to induce Perodi to leave the United States, and, as he thought, forever. After an absence abroad of some months, and expending his resources, Perodi returns to Boston, presents himself at the house of his fair mistress, and is denied admittance. Poor and friendless—neglected by former acquaintance, and shunned by her he loved, he determined to put an end to his existence in a manner corresponding with that wild enthusiasm which distinguishes his countrymen generally.

He armed himself, as the story goes, and repaired to the house of his mistress; ascended to the drawing room, where he found her alone playing on the piano. His presence, the agitation of frame and vehemence of gesture alarmed her excessively, and her shrieks brought into the room a female relation—the young lady escaped by another door, and Perodi embarrassed and bewildered, fired a pistol and wounded the lady, then stabbing himself in several places fell dead on the carpet. This is the story related to us. Some of his friends in a Boston paper declare that he had no intention of injuring any person but himself. It is a melancholy tale, but "*omnia vincit amor.*"—*Nat. Adv.*

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1820.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Mecklenburg—Gen. McLeary, Senate—M. J. Robinson and John Rea, Commons.

Lincoln—Col. D. Shuford, Senate—Daniel Conrad and Dr. William Johnston, Commons.

Stokes—Emanuel Shober, Senate—Jno. Hill, Salathiel Stone, Commons.

Rockingham—William Bethell, Senate: —— Donnell and —— Blackwell, Commons.

Orange—William Holt, Senate—James Mebane and —— Shaw, Commons.

Surry—Col. Graves, Senate: —— Poindexter and —— Roberts, Commons.

Randolph—William Hogan, Senate.

Beaufort—Jesse Robeson, Senate—Thomas W. Blackledge and John Adams, Commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, Senate—Archibald Lemon and Henry Blount, Commons.

Granville—Thomas Person, Senate—S. Hillman and Richard Sneed, Commons.

Edgecombe—Lewis D. Wilson, Senate.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The extra-session of the Legislature of Tennessee has closed, after a sitting of five weeks, during which 161 acts, of a private and public nature, were passed, the most important of which is one for the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of one million of dollars. This extraordinary session was called by the Governor for the purpose of devising some method for relieving the distresses of the people; and the Legislature, shutting their eyes to the lights of experience, have resorted to a measure for relief, which will not only prove inefficacious, but will increase the present evils, we fear, a hundred fold. The present distress of the country may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the unwise multiplication of banking institutions, which have generated unbounded extravagance, and excited a most ruinous spirit of speculation. Men have have forsaken the old channels of wealth and independence—industry and economy; and have resorted to those factitious means, which the banks have held out to them, of acquiring property without the salutary exercise of labor; and the consequence is, distress and ruin. Their golden dreams and bright prospects have vanished; in pursuit of a shadow, they lost the substance; lands and houses have been sold under the hammer; and instead of opening their eyes to their past folly and imprudence, they are resorting to the same means for redress which have involved them in ruin.

It is rather singular that the congregated wisdom of a whole State, with all the experience of the past and the present, should be so far led astray, as to sacrifice the lasting interests and future welfare of the people, to the temporary alleviation of present distress: But such is the fact. "Experience," it is said, "is a dear school, and some folks will learn in no other;" but it seems, also, that some will not learn even in that.

A bank, by inundating the State with a new emission of paper, to the amount of a million of dollars, may enable the people to extricate themselves from their present embarrassments, but it will, at the same time, plunge them into others, equally perplexing, and equally fatal. This new money, which, like the philosopher's stone, is to turn every thing into gold, or like the universal elixir, banish every disease from the body politic, is not to be given to them—No: quite the reverse. They must *borrow it*, and mortgage their lands to pay for it. They only exchange one difficulty for another—the *quid pro quo*. Pay-day will soon come round, and find them in a worse situation, perhaps, than they are now, to meet it. The only safe and sure remedy is, to let the banks alone—dispense with superfluities—spend less, and drink less—practise industry and economy—and have as little as possible to do with merchants and lawyers. This course will be more efficacious than all the banks south of the Potomac.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of $3,202 15 from various individuals and societies, for the month of June last. The Society has issued, during that time, 1666 Bibles, and 1230 Testaments and Indian Scriptures.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. KRIDER AND BINGHAM:

Since the *Western Carolinian* has made its appearance among the western inhabitants of North-Carolina, considerable anxiety pervades the public mind in favor of a Convention. It must afford infinite satisfaction to all the friends of equal representation, that we have an independent newspaper established in the midst of us, whose editors fearlessly assert the rights of the people. But as anxious as we do feel for a Convention, we at the same time would do injustice to our feelings, were we not to express our most ardent solicitude for the establishment of a UNIVERSITY in the Western part of the State. It must appear obvious to every reflecting mind, that such an institution is very much needed. Many youths are growing up, like thrifty plants in a luxurious soil, without the aid of the skilful agriculturalist, who alone deems it his duty and interest to extirpate the poisonous exotic weeds, which forever retard the growth of our indigenous plants. This state of things must continue so long as we are under the necessity of sending our sons to distant colleges. It is true, that there is a sufficient vacuity at Chapel-Hill for an additional number of students; yet it must be remembered, that as anxious as parents are to educate their children, many of them are not sufficiently opulent to maintain them at distant colleges. It is those only who are in affluent circumstances, who can have their sons educated abroad.

Independent of these considerations, we are well assured, that if a University were established in the western section of this state, the general interest of the people would be promoted on the score of rivalship. Experience has taught us this fact, that it is not prudent to invest too much power in the hands of a few. Unless we do encourage literature, so as to place it within the reach of persons in the ordinary walks of life, we may expect that the time is not far distant, when our very happy form of government will degenerate into a detestable aristocracy.

These remarks may appear to some as chimeras of a disordered imagination; but the reality may overtake us while we are thus resting in apparent security. History furnishes us with abundant testimony of the abominable conduct of those few who, alone, were in possession of all the learning of their times. Such examples should be sufficient to put us upon our guard, and prevent us from relapsing into a similar state of cruel subjection.

Several meetings of the most respectable and intelligent citizens were held in some of the western counties, at which it was almost unanimously resolved, that it was highly expedient that another University should be established in this State: And it was further resolved, that, in order to effect so desirable an object, a petition should be presented to the next General Assembly, requesting the aid of that honorable body to carry our scheme into complete effect. We almost confidently anticipate the co-operation and liberality of the Legislature in our contemplated University. We feel a double assurance in asking legislative aid for so laudable an object, when we reflect on their liberality in encouraging a celebrated artist of Genoa. It is well known to us all, that our Legislature appropriated $10,000 for the purchase and embellishment of a block of marble! Now, the inquiry of every intelligent person will be this, whether this marble can possibly, in any point of view, be of as much benefit to the rising generation of the state, as if the same sum for which it was purchased had been appropriated for the encouragement of literature? But we have the example of many nations, barbarous as well as civilized, who have almost universally erected statues and monuments, to perpetuate the memory of their warriors and statesmen to distant generations. Many of their heroes were canonized as saints, and worshipped as demi-gods! Some remains of monuments and statues have survived the iron hand of time; and when we contemplate on the design in erecting them, it is impossible to view them in any other light than as monuments of human folly.

The memory of General Washington is engraven on the heart of every patriot in the American Union. His name stands conspicuous on the American records; and will, without doubt, be transmitted to posterity as a pattern of public virtue. Notwithstanding the high estimation in which we view the exalted statesman and warrior, whose name has just been mentioned, (whose memory we will ever reverence,) we do not, by any means, believe that we can add another laurel to decorate his brow, if we would annually add an additional statue to the group already furnished.

We do not, by any means, design to derogate from the merits of our Legislators; nor do we intend to rush upon the statues and monuments which have been erected, like Don Quixote's attack upon the wind-mill—no, this is not our design. But we feel ourselves constrained to acknowledge, that we feel a deeper interest for the prosperity of the rising generation of our country, than for all the statues and monuments the world ever knew.—We aim at the reality, and not the shadow. We hope to be pardoned for this digression from our original design in dictating this essay. The only object of which is, to ask of the Legislature their aid to enable us to establish a respectable *Seat of Learning* in some one of the Western counties.

Upon the whole, we feel well assured that the Legislature will afford us all the assistance that a wise and prudent policy may suggest. This is all we ask; and justice requires us to demand it.

August 7, 1820. VOX POPULI.

N. B. On the 9th of this instant, it is contemplated to hold a meeting in Lincolnton, for the purpose of making some arrangements for the furtherance of the above design.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The 22d of December next, will complete the second century since the landing of the "*Pilgrims*," at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. That event will be commemorated, by their descendants in the New-England States, with feelings of the most lively respect and veneration for the talents and virtues of those illustrious men who planted colonies which, in the lapse of two hundred years, have become the residence of a numerous and enlightened people, distinguished for their attainments in science and moral virtue, in politics, literature, arts and arms. Perhaps there is no instance recorded in history, in which posterity are more indebted to their ancestors, than the inhabitants of New-England. And notwithstanding the prejudices and errors of the age, no period of the world has produced purer patriots, more enlightened and judicious statesmen, or more disinterested and upright politicians.

We are gratified to learn, by the papers, that the Society at Plymouth have engaged the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston, to deliver an Oration on the approaching festival. This gentleman is well known to possess talents of the most distinguished order; and will, we have no doubt, fully answer the public expectations on this interesting occasion. We hope, and trust, that the example of Plymouth, regarding this centurial celebration, will be extensively followed, not only in the New-England States, but in all parts of the country where descendants of the Pilgrims are to be found in sufficient numbers to justify such a celebration. The performances of such men as Mr. Webster, will (we speak with confidence, knowing his ability) not only be highly gratifying to their auditors and the public, but will add much valuable matter to our historical collections.—*N. Y. Daily Advt.*

We understand that in drawing for the name of the ship of the line now building in this city, and nearly ready to be launched, "NORTH-CAROLINA" had the honor of bearing her flag.—Notice will be given of the day on which this superb vessel is to be launched.

She will be launched, we understand, on the 20th of September, or the first full moon tide in that month.

The figure head of this noble vessel is to be a full length portrait* of the founder of the state whose name she bears. We are also informed, that, as soon as the North-Carolina is launched, the keel of a frigate of the first rate will be laid down in our navy yard.—*Phil. Centinel.*

* Wrong: it will be a *bust—not a full length.*

DUEL.—A duel was fought on Wednesday evening last, near the Brick Church in Blandford, by Mr. *Robert C. Adams*, and *James B. Boisseau*, of this town, which unhappily terminated in the death of both! The distance taken by the combatants was nine feet—the first fire proved ineffectual; but at the second Mr. Boisseau received his antagonist's ball in the right breast, and fell lifeless: Mr. Adams received the ball of Mr. Boisseau in the right side a little below the false ribs, and survived about two hours. Of the nature of the quarrel which gave rise to this fatal meeting, we are not informed. Thus at the shrine of mistaken honour have those young gentlemen sacrificed themselves!—*Pet. Intel.*

UNION COLLEGE.—The anniversary commencement at Union College, Schenectady, (N. Y.) was held on the 26th July. This college was never, perhaps, in a more flourishing state than it is at this time. The late senior class in this college consisted of 96 young gentlemen; the junior class of 85; the sophomore class of 58; and the freshman class of 16—total 255. The graduates were sixty-five. *N. Y. Paper.*

T. B. Robinson, Esq. is elected Governor of Louisiana; Edward Livingston, Esq. is elected Member of Congress to represent the district of New-Orleans.

VIRUS.—A most important addition to the sum of scientific knowledge, and an acquisition of incalculable benefit to humanity, has been made by a gentleman of Norwich, Mr. Rogers, in the discovery of what appears to be a universal antidote to animal poison. From the numerous and varied experiments already made, it would seem that this singular useful property of the gas, (for such we understand is the form of its application,) is attributed to its power of effecting the chemical neutralization of pestilential effluvia. In the more condensed form of animal virulence, as the *virus of small pox, cancer,* &c. its effects are said to be strikingly obvious in the instantaneous decomposition of the poison, which thus becomes entirely quiescent. We understand that government, justly sensible of the importance of the subject, will appoint commissioners to investigate the facts of this discovery, and decide on its applicability to practical use in arresting the progress of contagion.—*London paper.*

DIED,

In Cabarrus County, a short time since, of a lingering illness, Mr. *David Crawford*, aged upwards of 80 years.

On the 9th of July last, WILLIAM W. BIBB, Governor of the State of Alabama. He has been a distinguished member of the Georgia Legislature, and has appeared with honor on the floor of Congress, as a statesman and orator.

At the City of Washington, on the 7th instant, the Hon. JOHN GRAHAM, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Brazils, Rio de Janeiro.

BOOKS

For Sale at the Post-Office in CONCORD, N. Carolina:

HUTTON'S Mathematics, 2 volumes.
Goldsmith's Natural History
Do. History of Greece
Do. Rome
Do. England
Porter's Lectures on St. Mark
Do. Practical Philosophy
Champions of Freedom
Modern Geography
Bogue's Essays
Marmontel's Translations
Mentorial Tales for Ladies
Mrs. Hamilton on Education
Blair's Lectures
Hervey's Meditations
Murray's Grammar
Do. Sequel
Do. English Reader
Juvenile Expositor
Evangelical History
Columbian Orator
President's Tour
Spelling Books
Christian Morals
Large Family Bibles
Hymn Books
Latin & Greek school books
Blank Books
Paper, by the ream
Baldwin's Fables
Warden's Letters of Bonaparte
Fothergill's Discourses
Lady's Preceptor
Beauties of the Bible
Mr. Bennett's Letters
Wakefield's Variety
Law's Address to the Clergy
Humphrey Clinker
Almost Christian
Gospel Beauties
Sass' Journey
Philosophers' Travels
Milton's Works
Fourfold State of Grace
Martin Luther
Thaddeus of Warsaw
Bernard's Tour
Ferguson's Astronomy
Conversations on Chemistry
A variety of German books
Tuckey's Expedition
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Henry's Travels
Darwin's Zoonomia
School Dialogues
Wilson's View of Russia
Kendal's Travels, 3 vols.
Humboldt's New-Spain
Marrow of the Church
Bigland's France
Cœlebs in search of a Wife
Felix Alvarez
History of Popery
Pilgrim's Journal
Confession of Faith, &c. &c.

August 7, 1820.——3w11

Notice.

THE firm of *A. NISBITT & CO.* at Mocks' Old Fields, Rowan County, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, or having demands against them, are requested to make application to the subscriber for settlement.

A. NISBITT.

Mocks' Old Field, July 27, 1820. 4w8

THE CELEBRATED HORSE NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of *fifteen dollars* the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of *twelve dollars*, if paid at any time within the season; *eight dollars* the single leap, and *twenty dollars* for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property is transferred. The season will commence the 15th of August, and end the 15th of November. Pasturage will be furnished gratis. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

August 1, 1820. MICHAEL BROWN.

Description.—NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, nine years old last spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race horse, stands unrivalled. M. B.

Pedigree.—Sky-Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grand-dam by Celar, his grand-dam by the imported horse Partner. Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow-and-Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Bunel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grand-dam by Fear-Nought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. (Signed) JOHN ALLSTON.

Performance.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, three mile heats, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay Horse, and Jones's Colt. Branch's and Singleton's horses he distanced. He has never been brought to the track since. And I do recommend him as a sure foal-getter. 5w8

(Signed) JOHN THOMPSON.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

LOVE AND HOPE.—*Swiss Air.*

BY THOMAS MOORE.

AT morn, beside yon summer sea,
Young Hope and Love reclined:
But scarce had noon-tide come when he
Into his barque leap'd smilingly,
And left poor Hope behind—
And left poor Hope behind.

I go, said Love, to sail awhile
Across this sunny main;
And then so sweet his parting smile,
That Hope, who never dream'd of guile,
Believ'd he'd come again—
Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam
Along the waters lay;
And o'er the sands, in thoughtful dream,
Oft trac'd his name, which still the stream
As often washed away—
As often washed away.

At length a sail appears in sight,
And tow'rd the Maiden moves;
'Tis Wealth that comes, and, gay and bright,
His golden barque reflects the light—
But ah! it is not Love's—
But ah! it is not Love's.

Another sail—'twas Friendship show'd
Her night lamp o'er the sea:
And calm the light that lamp bestow'd;
But Love had lights that warmer glow'd—
And where, alas! was he?—
And where, alas! was he?

Now fast, around the sea and shore,
Night threw her darkling chain;
The sunny sails were seen no more:
Hope's morning dreams of Love were o'er—
Love never came again—
Love never came again.

FROM THE ATHENÆUM.

O! lovely is the morning calm,
Its fragrance, and its spotless hue,
When every thing around is balm,
The sky in smiles, the flowers in dew.
But softer, fairer far than these,
Or any thing beneath the sky,
Is the fond look the lover sees
Glance from his maiden's melting eye.

And O! 'tis sweet at even tide,
To list the wild bird's mingled lay,
Where happy, guiltless, side by side,
They sing of joy on every spray;
But sweeter, dearer than this song
Of harmony within the grove,
Is melody that melts along
The virgin lips of her we love.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE KING GEORGE.

The following anecdote of the late British King, (extracted from the manuscript journal of an American traveller,) has never appeared in print.

"In a morning stroll, in the autumn of 1804, through the streets of Weymouth, (the well known summer residence of the King,) chance brought me within a few paces of his Majesty, who, on his return from a ride with two of his Court, met Sir James Crawford, who had been detained a prisoner in France many months, and who had recently escaped from thence. The king greeted him most cordially, and went on, in his usual rapid manner, to converse on various subjects.—Speaking of the peace of 1802, he remarked, that the first news he had of it was on reading in a newspaper that the treaty was signed; and that, dropping the paper, he exclaimed, 'Good God, *is it possible!*' 'But,' he added, 'I always thought it was an *experimental* peace; and now we are at war again, we should not have so many objects in view at once. Let us, Sir James, imitate the policy of Washington and Franklin, who always *stuck at one point.* On saying which, he raised his right hand, in which he held his whip, seized it with his left, and made a forward thrust with it, suiting the action to the word."

This anecdote, so honorable to our two illustrious countrymen, may be relied on as authentic. The king, we doubt not, had at the time some recollection of an important event in his reign. Soon after the commencement of the American revolution, an English projector, in order to disparage the celebrity of Franklin's Lightning Conductor, published an elaborate work to prove that the invention was not complete; and proposed that *balls* should be added to the *points* of the Conductor, to embody a larger quantity of the electric fluid, and pass it off harmless. The king was pleased with the thought, and had some of the conductors of his palace altered agreeably to the suggestion of the projector.—Some time after, in a thunder storm, not only the king and the projector, but many others in the palace to which the blunt conductors were affixed, had a melancholy proof of their insufficiency, in the great injury which that part of the palace sustained from a bolt of lightning; and the *British Blunts* were immediately changed for *American Points.* The wits of the day did not fail to profit by the event; and we well recollect to have read, in the Morning Herald, the following epigram on it:

"While you, great George, for trifles hunt,
And *sharp* conductors change for *blunt*,
The nation's out of joint:
Franklin a wiser scheme pursues,
And all your thunder harmless views,
By *sticking to the Point.*

FRENCH WOMEN.

From "Sketches of French Manners and Customs."

The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs, but they mix themselves in all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it may be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops, and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbors, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me, than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade, to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an eminent bookseller, for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband, remarked, that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey-moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah, Monsieur, (she said,) we endeavor to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also." This was the exact sentiment; I heard the same from others; and I can affirm, that, although there are not so many handsome French women as English, no women in the world are more generally interesting, are so industrious and thrifty, or more attached wives, or affectionate mothers.

From Mr. Noah's Travels in England, &c.

"Our packet was an American built vessel, commodiously fitted, and the captain a rough but capable seaman. We had an English, a Dutch, an Austrian, a French, and an American passenger; who constituted an agreeable medley of national character. On the morning of the third day, we made the harbor of Corunna, into which we passed with a pleasant breeze. * * * * * * * Our captain brought on board a Spanish Marquis and Marchioness, with their baggage, bound to Cadiz. The Marquis had been an officer in the army, and had fought against the French; though by his conversation, he did not appear to entertain an unfavorable opinion of his enemy.—Her ladyship had an agreeable countenance, and was somewhat reserved; she carried a small lap-dog under her arm, and a guitar in her hand: and, probably in anticipation of sea-sickness, she lost no time in sewing a long ribbon to the collar of her little favorite; and then, very composedly, laid herself in her birth in the front cabin, where for three days she was confined by illness; and we saw nothing of her or her dog. On the fourth, we sailed calmly along the coast of Portugal, and came in full view of the convent of Mafra. This is an extensive and elegant building, once a residence of the Spanish and Portuguese merchants; but now used as a monastery. It is situated in a plain, surrounded with cottages and gardens in high cultivation; it has a choice library, and is represented as being a very agreeable retreat. We approached the rock of Lisbon, and saw, under the projecting masses, the picturesque town of Cintra, famous for a summer retreat; and in modern times for a very foolish convention, which the English made with the French. Our Spanish Marchisa had now recovered from her indisposition; she thrummed a few airs on her guitar, and essayed to be somewhat lively. A little event which occurred, served to illustrate, very forcibly, the different traits of national character: The Marquis one day, when we were all assembled, desired to know of what age the passengers supposed his wife to be; and which to ascertain without debate or confederacy, he solicited each to write the number of years on a piece of paper, which subsequently was folded down. The paper and pencil were first handed to the Dutchman; he casting a hasty glance at the lady, and feeling no disposition to flatter, wrote down *thirty*, being, as he supposed, somewhat near the mark. The paper being folded, was passed to the Austrian, who, with a cold look, and a disposition not more favorable, wrote *twenty-seven.* The Englishman was next called upon; he looked very complacently, and felt disposed to yield a little on the score of politeness, and set down her age at *twenty-four.* The paper, still folded, passed to the Frenchman, full of gaiety and fashion, who, with a significant nod, wrote *twenty.* It was finally handed to my American friend, who had read, in the countenance of each, what idea was passing, and determined to be unique and pleasing, wrote *eighteen.* The paper was returned to the Marquis, who unfolded, and read the sum and measure of each man's gallantry. The first from the *Dutchman*, of thirty, seemed to startle the Marchisa, who gave him a cold, disdainful glance, accompanied with a shake of the head, which seemed to say, "Sir, you may go to the devil." The next, twenty-seven, from the *Austrian*, was received somewhat more graciously, though still with a coldness which appeared to think he was not much more polite than his neighbor. Twenty-four, from the *Englishman*, was greeted with a smile, and a kind of nod of the head.—Twenty, from the *Frenchman*, met with a most gracious reception: but, when the eighteen of the *American* was developed, in conclusion, the Marchisa appeared delighted; and, with a smile illumining her countenance, she made a handsome return to my friend, *Le Senior American:* and no doubt, in her estimation, we were the most gallant people in the world.

"Oh! flattery, how grateful art thou
"To the ear of men"....*and women too.*

"Truth might lie between"—the Marchisa might have been about twenty-seven; and was still pleased at being considered eighteen."

Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Newcastle frequently differed in opinion; but Mr. Pitt always carried his point, in spite of the duke. A curious scene occurred on one of these occasions:—It had been proposed to send Admiral Hawke to sea, in pursuit of M. de Conflans. The season was unfavorable, and even dangerous for a fleet to sail, being the month of November. Mr. Pitt was at this time confined to his bed by the gout; and was obliged to receive all visitors in his chamber, in which he could not bear to have a fire. The duke of Newcastle waited upon him in this situation, to discuss the affairs of this fleet, which he was of opinion ought not to sail in such a stormy season. Scarcely had he entered the chamber when, shivering with cold, he said, "What! have you no fire?" "No," replied Mr. Pitt; "I can never bear a fire when I have the gout" The duke sat down by the side of the invalid wrapped up in his cloak, and began to enter on the subject of his visit. There was a second bed in the room; and the duke being unable to endure the cold, at length said, "With your leave, I'll warm myself in this other bed;" and without taking off his cloak, he actually stepped into lady Esther Pitt's bed, and then resumsd the debate. The duke was entirely against exposing the fleet to hazard in the month of November, and Mr. Pitt was as positively determined it should put to sea. "The fleet must absolutely sail," said Mr. Pitt, accompanying his words with the most animated gestures. "It is impossible," said the duke, making a thousand contortions; "it will certainly be lost." Sir Charles Frederick, of the ordinance department, arriving just at that time, found them both in this laughable posture; and had the greatest difficulty in the world to preserve his gravity, at seeing two ministers of state deliberating upon an object so unimportant, in such a ludicrous situation.

The fleet, however, did put to sea, and Mr. Pitt was justified by the event; for admiral Hawke defeated M. de Conflans, and the victory was more decisive in favor of the English than any other that was obtained over France during the war. *Dutens' Memoirs.*

PRIDE.—When we look at a field of corn, we find those stalks which raise their heads the highest, are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence, have generally the least store of judgment and ability.

VANITY PUNISHED.

One afternoon, when Dr. Darwin had a large company at tea, his servant announced a stranger lady and gentleman. The female was a conspicuous figure, ruddy, corpulent, and tall. She held by the arm a little, meek-looking, effeminate man, who, from his close adherence to the side of the lady, seemed to consider himself as under her protection.

"Dr. Darwin, I seek you not as a physician, "but as a Belle Esprit. I make this husband of "mine," and she looked down with a sideglance upon the animal, "treat me every summer with "a tour through one of the British counties, to "explore whatever it contains worth the attention "of ingenious people. On arriving at the sev-"eral inns in our route, I always search out the "man of the vicinity most distinguished for his "genius and taste, and introduce myself, that he "may direct, as the objects of our examination, "whatever is curious in nature, art or science. "Lichfield will be our head-quarters during sev-"eral days. Come, Doctor, whither must we go, "what must we investigate to-morrow, and the "next day, and the next? here are my tablets "and pencil."

"You arrive, madam, at a fortunate juncture. "To-morrow you will have an opportunity of "surveying an annual exhibition perfectly worth "your attention. To-morrow, madam, you will "go to Tutbury bull-running."

The satiric laugh with which he stammered out the last word, more keenly pointed this sly, yet broad rebuke to the vanity and arrogance of her speech. She had been up among the boughs, and little expected they would break under her so suddenly, and with so little mercy. Her large features swelled, and her eyes flashed with anger...."I was recommended to a man of genius, and I find him insolent and ill-bred."....Then, gathering up her meek and alarmed husband, whom she had loosed when she first spoke, under her broad arm and shoulder, she strutted out of the room.

After the departure of this curious couple, his guests told their host he had been very unmerciful. I chose, replied he, to avenge the cause of the little man, whose nothingness was so ostentatiously displayed by his lady-wife. Her vanity has had a smart emetic. If it abates the symptoms, she will have reason to thank her physician who administered without hope of fee.

MISS SEWARD.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

The BRIEF REMARKER, in describing those who are ever brooding over "earth's melancholy map," and who ever speak disparingly of the world they live in," thus sums up the causes for gratitude.....thereby showing, that though the *moral* world may be unamiable and deformed, yet that

"*Nature* doth send her bounties forth
"With a full and unwithdrawing hand."

The truth is, though fallen man is weak, and blind, and sinful; yet his earthly condition, so far from being *calamitous* beyond that of all other creatures, is attended with a great many circumstances of comfort and delight.

The earth, even in its present state, is filled with the goodness of the beneficent Creator; and *Man* is the object of his special care and bounty. Is it nothing, that, above and around us, light and colors, with their corresponding shades, are infinitely diversified, to soothe and gratify the eye? that we are furnished with such sweet and melodious sounds to charm the ear? that the earth affords such a variety to delight the palate? that it is decked with the enamel of inumerable flowers, of various colors and delicious fragrance? that, by a nice admixture of the different species of air, the atmosphere is so exactly fitted for respiration? that the silk-worm spins to adorn, the sheep bears a fleece to warm, and the ground itself yields the rudiments of fine linen to array, our frail bodies? that, in all parts of the world, there is furnished a supply of medicaments for the particular diseases of the climate? that fire, air, and water, along with a great variety of minerals, are made in so many ways to minister to the convenience and adornment, as well as to the subsistence of our race?.... Is all this aggregate of earthly benefits and blessings to be accounted as nothing? Shall *Man*, loaded as he is with so many unmerited temporal blessings, complain and fret because they are mixed with natural evil? Especially, shall *he* do it, when a full moiety of the calamities he suffers are brought upon him, not by the direct hand of Providence, but by his own follies and crimes?

To love the world more than Him who made it, and more than Him who gave it, is that worldly mindedness which is base and criminal. But a moderate or subordinate love of the world, of life, and all its innocent enjoyments, along with lively gratitude to the donor, is what becomes our rational and moral nature. Whereas, on the other hand, to think or speak contemptuously of the common gifts of Providence, betokens as little of humility as of thankfulness.